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 CHEVRON U.S.A. INC.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

ROBERT PERRY and SHIRLEY PERRY,
Plaintiffs,
 v.
 Syngenta AG; Syngenta Crop Protection,
 LLC; Chevron U.S.A. Inc.; and DOES 1
 through 60, inclusive,
Defendants.

Case No.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

Complaint Filed: March 23, 2022
 Action Removed: March 24, 2022
 Trial Date: None Set

Defendant Chevron U.S.A. Inc. (“Chevron”), pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1332, 1441, 1446, and 1367, hereby removes the above-captioned action from the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Contra Costa, Case No. C22-00547, to the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. Chevron, Syngenta Crop Protection LLC and Syngenta AG (*collectively*, “Syngenta”) are collectively referred to herein as Defendants. All Defendants consent to removal. In support, Chevron provides this “short and plain statement of the grounds for removal.” 28 U.S.C. § 1446(a).

NATURE OF REMOVED ACTION

1. On March 23, 2022, Plaintiffs filed this action, *Perry et al. v. Syngenta AG et al.*, in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Contra Costa, Case No. C22-00547, alleging claims based upon exposure to unspecified products containing paraquat and Plaintiff

1 Robert Perry’s subsequent diagnosis with Parkinson’s disease.

2 2. The Complaint asserts causes of action for strict liability; negligence; breach of
3 implied warranties; and punitive damages.

4 3. The thrust of Plaintiffs’ allegations is that by manufacturing, distributing, or
5 selling products containing paraquat, Defendants exposed Plaintiffs to an increased likelihood of
6 developing Parkinson’s disease, a disease that he was later diagnosed with.

7 4. This alleged conduct purportedly harmed Plaintiffs in the form of physical injury,
8 pain, mental anguish, and disability.

9 5. Over 500 similar cases—alleging Parkinson’s disease based on past exposure to
10 paraquat—have been filed against Syngenta and Chevron in federal courts around the country,
11 and consolidated into a multidistrict litigation in the Southern District of Illinois. *See In re:*
12 *Paraquat Prods. Liab. Litig.*, 21-md-03004 (S.D. Ill. 2021). That MDL is still in its early stages,
13 with new cases regularly being transferred to it. By filing this case in state court, Plaintiffs seek
14 to avoid the MDL, which is designed to ensure the most efficient and orderly administration of a
15 large number of cases presenting common issues of law and fact.

16 6. This case is subject to removal on the grounds of diversity jurisdiction. There is
17 complete diversity between the parties, and the amount-in-controversy requirement is easily met
18 for a case of this nature. Further, while Chevron is headquartered in California, Chevron has not
19 yet been served in this action, and therefore removal is proper notwithstanding the forum-
20 defendant exception to diversity jurisdiction.

21 7. Plaintiffs’ claims are also removable because they arise under federal law. The
22 claims are premised on the breach of duties governed by the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and
23 Rodenticide Act, 7 U.S.C. §§ 136 *et seq.* (“FIFRA”), as regulated and enforced by the
24 Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”). *See, e.g.*, 7 U.S.C. § 136a (EPA must register any
25 pesticide, including herbicides, before it is sold domestically after weighing the economic, social,
26 and environmental benefits and costs of the product); *id.* § 136(q)(1)(F) (FIFRA empowers EPA
27 to control warnings, directions, and packaging, and specifically mandates warnings for pesticides
28 that are “adequate to protect health and the environment”); *id.* § 136j(a)(2)(G) (making it illegal

1 to use any pesticide “in a manner inconsistent with its labeling”); 40 C.F.R. § 152.160 (paraquat
 2 is a “restricted use” pesticide and may only be applied by a certified “restricted use” applicator or
 3 someone acting under a certified applicator’s “direct supervision”); *id.* §§ 171.103, 171.105
 4 (pesticide applicators are taught to read and understand warnings and instructions for paraquat
 5 and must take “[m]easures to avoid or minimize adverse health effects”).

6 8. Because any duties relating to paraquat arise exclusively from federal law—
 7 FIFRA and its underlying regulations—alleged violations of federal law form the basis for the
 8 underlying claims. It would be illegal for any state to require that a paraquat label include a
 9 warning about the risk of developing Parkinson’s disease because EPA has determined that no
 10 causal link exists. *See* 7 U.S.C. § 136v(b) (states are prohibited from imposing “labeling or
 11 packaging” requirements “in addition to or different from” those required under FIFRA); EPA,
 12 Paraquat Dichloride: Interim Registration Review Decision, Case No. 0262, at 18 (July 13,
 13 2021), available at <https://www.regulations.gov/document/EPA-HQ-OPP-2011-0855-0307>
 14 (“[T]he weight of evidence [is] insufficient to link paraquat exposure from pesticidal use of U.S.
 15 registered products to [Parkinson’s disease] in humans.”).

16 9. In accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 1446(a), copies of all process, pleadings, and
 17 orders which have been filed in the underlying matter are attached in the concurrently filed
 18 Declaration of Celeste M. Brecht and Exhibits in Support of Chevron U.S.A. Inc.’s Notice of
 19 Removal as **Exhibit A**. A copy of the State docket, showing all filings and activity to date, is
 20 attached in the Declaration of Celeste M. Brecht in Support of Chevron U.S.A. Inc.’s Notice of
 21 Removal as **Exhibit B**.

22 **TIMELINESS OF REMOVAL**

23 10. Chevron has not been served with a copy of the Complaint filed in Contra Costa
 24 County. Defendants have not otherwise responded to the Complaint in state court. Accordingly,
 25 this notice of removal is timely. *See, e.g.*, 28 U.S.C. § 1446(b) (notice of removal must be filed
 26 within 30 days of defendants being served); *Murphy Bros., Inc. v. Michetti Pipe Stringing, Inc.*,
 27 526 U.S. 344, 354-56 (1999) (30-day removal period begins to run upon service of summons and
 28 complaint).

PROPRIETY OF VENUE

11. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1446(a) because the Superior Court for Contra Costa County, where the state court action was pending prior to removal, is a state court within this federal district and division. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 84(a).

BASIS OF REMOVAL

Diversity Jurisdiction

12. Removal is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332 and 1441 because there is complete diversity between the parties and the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000.

13. Plaintiffs are residents of Tennessee. Compl. ¶ 2.

14. Syngenta AG is headquartered in Basel, Switzerland, and incorporated in Switzerland, and is thus a foreign citizen.

15. Syngenta Crop Protection LLC operates its headquarters in Greensboro, North Carolina. Syngenta's sole member is Syngenta Seeds, LLC, which is headquartered in Downers Grove, Illinois. The sole member of Syngenta Seeds, LLC is Syngenta Corporation, which is incorporated and headquartered in Delaware. Syngenta Crop Protection LLC is therefore a citizen of the state of Delaware. *See Carden v. Arkoma Assoc.*, 494 U.S. 185, 195 (1990); *Johnson v. Columbia Props. Anchorage, LP*, 437 F.3d 894, 899 (9th Cir. 2006).

16. Chevron U.S.A. Inc. is headquartered in California and incorporated in Pennsylvania, and it is thus a resident of those two states. *See Hertz Corp. v. Friend*, 559 U.S. 77, 80-81 (2010) (citing 28 U.S.C. § 1332(c)(1)).

17. Therefore, complete diversity exists among the parties.

18. The amount in controversy also exceeds \$75,000. A notice of removal need only contain a "plausible allegation" that the amount in controversy exceeds the jurisdictional threshold. *See Dart Cherokee Basin Operating Co. v. Owens*, 574 U.S. 81, 89 (2014).

19. The amount in controversy is met because Plaintiffs seek substantial monetary damages for physical injuries, pain, mental anguish, and disability. Compl. ¶¶ 102, 118–23, Prayer for Relief. Plaintiff further seeks costs. Compl. Prayer for Relief. The costs of Plaintiff's medical treatment alone could exceed \$75,000. *See* Matthew Gavidia, "Study Details Economic

1 Burden of Parkinson Disease in the United States,” (June 3, 2020),
 2 [https://www.ajmc.com/view/study-details-economic-burden-of-parkinson-disease-in-the-united-](https://www.ajmc.com/view/study-details-economic-burden-of-parkinson-disease-in-the-united-states)
 3 [states](https://www.ajmc.com/view/study-details-economic-burden-of-parkinson-disease-in-the-united-states). If Defendants are mistaken on the amount of claimed damages, they invite Plaintiff to
 4 stipulate that alleged damages do not exceed \$75,000.

5 20. The forum-defendant exception to removal based on diversity of citizenship stated
 6 in 28 U.S.C. § 1441(b)(2) does not apply because Chevron has not yet been served in this action.
 7 *See Encompass Ins. Co. v. Stone Mansion Restaurant Inc.*, 902 F.3d 147, 152 (3d Cir. 2018);
 8 *Regal Stone Ltd. v. Longs Drug Stores Cal., LLC*, 881 F. Supp. 2d 1123, 1127-28 (N.D. Cal.
 9 2012).

10 **Federal Question Jurisdiction**

11 21. Removal is proper in the alternative pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1441
 12 because Plaintiff’s claims present a substantial federal question.

13 22. The original jurisdiction of the district courts includes jurisdiction over “all civil
 14 actions arising under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States.” 28 U.S.C. § 1331.

15 23. The well-pleaded complaint rule governs whether a case arises under federal law
 16 for purposes of § 1331. *Holmes Grp., Inc. v. Vornado Air Circulation Sys., Inc.*, 535 U.S. 826,
 17 830 (2002). But the artful-pleading doctrine “empowers courts to look beneath the face of the
 18 complaint to divine the underlying nature of a claim.” *BIW Deceived v. Local S6, Indus. Union of*
 19 *Marine & Shipbuilding Workers of Am.*, 132 F.3d 824, 831 (1st Cir. 1997). “[A] plaintiff may
 20 not, by the expedient of artful pleading, defeat a defendant’s legitimate right to a federal forum.”
 21 *Id.*

22 24. Even when state law creates the causes of action, a complaint may raise a
 23 substantial question of federal law if “vindication of a right under state law necessarily turn[s] on
 24 some construction of federal law.” *Merrell Dow Pharm. Inc. v. Thompson*, 478 U.S. 804, 808-09
 25 (1986) (quoting *Franchise Tax Bd. v. Constr. Laborers Vacation Tr.*, 463 U.S. 1, 9 (1983)); *see*
 26 *also Mikulski v. Centerior Energy Corp.*, 501 F.3d 555, 565 (6th Cir. 2007) (“Under the
 27 substantial-federal-question doctrine, a state law cause of action may actually arise under federal
 28

1 law, even though Congress has not created a private right of action, if the vindication of a right
2 under state law depends on the validity, construction, or effect of federal law.”).

3 **I. Plaintiff’s Claims Implicate a Federal Issue That Is Necessarily Raised,**
4 **Actually Disputed, Substantial, and Capable of Resolution in Federal Court.**

5 25. “[F]ederal jurisdiction over a state law claim will lie if a federal issue is:
6 (1) necessarily raised, (2) actually disputed, (3) substantial, and (4) capable of resolution in
7 federal court without disrupting the federal-state balance approved by Congress.” *Gunn v.*
8 *Minton*, 568 U.S. 251, 258 (2013); *see Grable & Sons Metal Prods., Inc. v. Darue Eng’g & Mfg.*,
9 545 U.S. 308, 314 (2005). “Where all four of these requirements are met . . . jurisdiction is
10 proper because there is a ‘serious federal interest in claiming the advantages thought to be
11 inherent in a federal forum,’ which can be vindicated without disrupting Congress’s intended
12 division of labor between state and federal courts.” *Gunn*, 568 U.S. at 258 (quoting *Grable*, 545
13 U.S. at 313-14).

14 26. Where, as here, purported state law claims are premised on violations of duties
15 governed by a federal statute, these requirements are satisfied and a federal court has jurisdiction
16 over those claims. *See Bd. of Comm’rs of Se. La. Flood Protection Auth.-East v. Tenn. Gas*
17 *Pipeline Co.*, 850 F.3d 714, 722-23 (5th Cir. 2017) (concluding that federal question jurisdiction
18 exists because claims were premised on failure to satisfy standard of care established in federal
19 statute); *see also Wullschleger v. Royal Canin U.S.A., Inc.*, 953 F.3d 519, 522 (8th Cir. 2020)
20 (concluding a federal question was raised where “Plaintiff’s dependence on federal law permeates
21 the allegations such that the [claims purportedly brought under state law] cannot be adjudicated
22 without reliance on and explication of federal law”).

23 27. As set forth below, all four requirements for federal jurisdiction over Plaintiff’s
24 claims are satisfied.

25 28. Although Plaintiff couches his claims against Defendants as violations of “state
26 law,” they base their underlying theory of liability on alleged violations of federal law or alleged
27 duties arising out of federal law, specifically FIFRA. Compl. ¶¶ 47–57.

1 29. Specifically, the Complaint alleges that Defendants violated duties established by
2 federal law by failing to warn about the risks that paraquat allegedly posed to human health, and
3 by failing to conduct proper research / testing and appropriately package / label paraquat-
4 containing products.

5 30. FIFRA and its implementing regulations are the exclusive source of the asserted
6 legal duties regarding the labeling, handling, and use of paraquat. *See, e.g.*, 7 U.S.C. §
7 136(q)(1)(F) (FIFRA empowers EPA to control warnings, directions, and packaging, and
8 mandates warnings that are “adequate to protect health and the environment”); *id.* § 136j(a)(2)(G)
9 (it is illegal to use any pesticide “in a manner inconsistent with its labeling”). Indeed, states are
10 *prohibited* from imposing “labeling or packaging” requirements “in addition to or different from”
11 those required under federal law. *Id.* § 136v(b); *see also Nat’l Meat Ass’n v. Harris*, 565 U.S.
12 452, 459–60 (2012) (such language “sweeps widely—and in so doing ... prevents a State from
13 imposing any additional or different—even if non-conflicting—requirements that fall within the
14 scope of the” federal law). Accordingly, Plaintiff’s claims are necessarily governed by the
15 federal requirements under FIFRA and require interpretation of that statute, as any additional or
16 different duties would be preempted.

17 31. Plaintiff’s theories of liability against Defendants, as pleaded in the Complaint, are
18 thus predicated on allegations that they breached alleged duties owed under FIFRA regarding the
19 distribution and sale of paraquat. Plaintiff asserts, *inter alia*, that Defendants should have
20 included additional or different information on the labels for paraquat products even though the
21 information on those labels is directly approved by the EPA and federal law prohibits any state
22 law from imposing different requirements.

23 32. The federal question presented by Plaintiff’s claims therefore is “(1) necessarily
24 raised, (2) actually disputed, (3) substantial, and (4) capable of resolution in federal court without
25 disrupting the federal-state balance approved by Congress.” *Gunn*, 568 U.S. at 258.

26 33. **First**, Plaintiff’s claims necessarily require resolution of a federal question—i.e.,
27 what obligations and duties did Defendants have under FIFRA to warn about a hypothesized
28 connection between paraquat and Parkinson’s.

1 34. **Second**, this federal issue is “actually disputed” because the parties disagree as to
2 the existence and scope of the alleged duties arising under FIFRA. Specifically, the parties
3 dispute whether Defendants had an obligation to warn about, or protect the public from, the
4 alleged association between paraquat and Parkinson’s disease, despite the fact that the EPA—the
5 expert agency with regard to all pesticides—has concluded that no such connection exists.

6 35. **Third**, the federal issue presented by Plaintiff’s claim is “substantial.” *Gunn*, 568
7 U.S. at 258. Congress recognized the importance of a nationwide approach to the EPA’s
8 regulation of pesticides when it enacted FIFRA. *See Nathan Kimmel, Inc. v. DowElanco*, 275
9 F.3d 1199, 1205–06 (9th Cir. 2002) (“Congress has afforded the EPA substantial enforcement
10 powers under FIFRA”). FIFRA recognizes the uniquely federal interest in regulating pesticides
11 across the nation and expressly excludes the authority of states to do so. *See* 7 U.S.C. § 136v(b)
12 (states are prohibited from imposing “labeling or packaging” requirements “in addition to or
13 different from” those required under FIFRA); *see also Bates v. Dow Agrosiences LLC*, 544 U.S.
14 431 (2005) (creating a two-part test for analyzing preemption under FIFRA).

15 36. Removal is especially appropriate here because Plaintiff’s action is one of
16 hundreds of similar actions nationwide, over 350 of which are pending in the Paraquat MDL in
17 the Southern District of Illinois. *See In re: Paraquat Prods. Liab. Litig.*, 21-md-03004 (S.D. Ill.
18 2021).

19 37. **Fourth**, and finally, the federal issue also is capable of resolution in federal court
20 “without disrupting the federal-state balance approved by Congress.” *Gunn*, 568 U.S. at 258.
21 Indeed, federal courts are afforded exclusive jurisdiction to hear challenges to the EPA’s
22 authority to enforce FIFRA. *See* 7 U.S.C. § 136n. Litigating this case in a state court runs the
23 risk of the state court applying federal requirements in a manner either in tension or in conflict
24 with the way the federal agency tasked with enforcing FIFRA—the EPA—applies them. Federal
25 jurisdiction is therefore properly exercised to resolve “disputed issues of federal law” under
26 FIFRA.

B. The Court Can Exercise Supplemental Jurisdiction.

38. If the Court determines that some, but not all, of Plaintiff's claims implicate a substantial federal question, the Court can evaluate whether to retain the non-federal claims under the doctrine of supplemental jurisdiction, which grants jurisdiction over state claims forming part of the same case or controversy. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a).

39. It is not necessary to establish that *all* of Plaintiff's causes of action raise a federal question to establish federal jurisdiction. Even if Plaintiff could prove one or more of those counts without establishing a violation of federal law, "[n]othing in the jurisdictional statutes suggests that the presence of related state law claims somehow alters the fact that [the] complaints, by virtue of their federal claims, were 'civil actions' within the federal courts' 'original jurisdiction.'" *City of Chicago v. Int'l College of Surgeons*, 522 U.S. 156, 166 (1997).

40. Because the Court has original jurisdiction over at least some counts against Defendants, it has supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff's remaining counts against the Defendants, which are so related that they form part of the same case or controversy.

OTHER REMOVAL ITEMS

41. Defendants Syngenta Crop Protection LLC and Syngenta AG consent to removal.

42. All Defendants thus consent to removal.

43. By filing this Notice of Removal, Chevron expressly reserves, and does not waive, any and all defenses that may be available to it, including those related to personal jurisdiction and service of process. If any question arises as to the propriety of removal to this Court, Chevron requests the opportunity to submit a brief in support of its position that this case has been properly removed and to present oral argument.

44. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1446(d), Chevron is contemporaneously filing a Notice of Removal with the clerk of the state court where the lawsuit has been pending and serving notice of the filing of this Notice of Removal on Plaintiffs.

WHEREFORE, Chevron removes this action, now pending in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Contra Costa, Case No. C22-00080, to this Court.

1 Dated: March 24, 2022

Respectfully Submitted,

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3 By: s/ Celeste M. Brecht
4 Celeste M. Brecht

5 *Attorneys for Chevron U.S.A. Inc.*
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